



Longridge Urban District Council

ANNUAL REPORTS

of the

Medical Officer of Health

and

Public Health Inspector

Year ended 31st December 1969



LONGRIDGE URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

HEALTH DEPARTMENT PERSONNEL, 1969/70

Chairman of the Council: Councillor W.H.Riding

HEALTH AND HIGHWAYS COMMITTEE

Chairman: Councillor K. Thornber M.B.

Vice-Chairman: Councillor Mrs. A. Riding

Other Members Councillor W. Page and
Councillor D. Reese.

Medical Officer of Health: J. Walker, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.,
L.D.S., D.P.D., Also Divisional
Medical Officer to the Health
Division No. 4 Lancashire County
Council and Medical Officer of
Health to the Adlington, Leyland,
Fulwood, Walton-le-Dale and Withnell
Urban District Councils, Chorley
Borough Council and Chorley and
Preston Rural District Councils.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health: N.T.W. Pover, L.R.C.S., L.R.F.P.S.,
L.M.S.S.A., D.P.H., Also Senior
Assistant Divisional Medical Officer.

Public Health Inspector V.N. Page, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.,
Also Cleansing Superintendent.

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Health Department,
Longridge.

Report of the Medical Officer of Health
for the year ended 31st December, 1969.

To the Chairman and Members of the Council
of the Urban District of Longridge.

Mr. Chairman and Members,

I have much pleasure in presenting the Annual Report on the Health and Sanitary Circumstances of the District for the year ended 31st December, 1969.

The Registrar General's estimate of the population at mid June, 1969 was 6,127 which is 107 more than the estimate for 1968.

The number of live births assignable to the district was 118 which is 7 more than in 1968. The crude birth rate for the year was 19.1 (adjusted 22.0) per 1,000 estimated population which is considerably higher than the birth rates for England and Wales and Lancashire at 16.3 and 16.9 (adjusted 17.2) respectively. The number of illegitimate live births increased by 2 to 9.

The number of deaths assigned to the district was 80 which is 17 more than in the previous year. The crude death rate was 13.0 (adjusted 14.8) per 1,000 estimated population. The death rate for the country as a whole and for Lancashire were 11.9 and 12.4 (adjusted 13.4) respectively.

The Registrar General provides a table giving the causes of death in age groups and this table is again reproduced in the Report. From this it will be seen that 44 of the 80 deaths occurred in persons 75 years of age or over and a further 21 were between 65 and 74 years of age. These two groups together accounted for 65 or 81% of the total of 80 deaths.

In regard to causes of death, heart diseases was again the largest single cause with 27 deaths which is 2 fewer than in 1968. Deaths from malignant disease numbering 11 were one more than in 1968 and of these, two were lung cancers. Cerebro-vascular disease (strokes) accounted for 15 deaths which is 4 more than in 1968. Respiratory diseases caused 10 deaths as compared with 4 in 1968. Again it is pleasing to note for the sixth successive year that there were no deaths attributable to tuberculosis and in fact no cases were notified.

The number of deaths of infants under one year of age was two as against only one in the previous year. This gives an infantile mortality rate of 17 per 1,000 live births. The corresponding figures for England and Wales and Lancashire were 18.0 and 19.3 respectively. It is also pleasing to report that for the fourth successive year there were no deaths arising from childbirth. There were 4 still-births as compared with only one in 1968.

The number of cases of infectious diseases notified during the year was 32 as compared with 48 in 1968. The decrease is mainly accounted for by there being 3 fewer notifications of scarlet fever and 11 fewer of infective jaundice. The incidence of measles at 7 was one fewer. After these two years with so few cases of measles one can now expect an outbreak. Reference was made in my last report to the introduction of the vaccination scheme against measles and parents of children who had not had measles were urged to take advantage of this. Unfortunately supplies of the vaccine became short and the scheme did not get going properly. Supplies have recently improved, however, and it is hoped that parents will now have their children protected against measles so that this disease may be eradicated as has been practically so in several other infectious diseases. Vaccination against measles involves only one

injection and is available from general medical practitioners, welfare centres and school clinics. Attention must however be drawn to the fact that vaccination and immunisation against smallpox, diphtheria, poliomyelitis, tetanus and whooping cough are still as vitally important as ever.

The building of the County Council's school clinic and child welfare centre has now been completed and replaces the previous outmoded premises. The new clinic is of pleasing appearance and well designed and should prove a great asset to the district. An extension to provide accommodation for the general practitioners of the district has been included in the County Council's building programme for the year 1972/73.

The need for the control of environmental pollution is now becoming more generally appreciated and Public Health Departments will undoubtedly play an increasingly important part in this essential work. A perusal of the Report will indicate that careful attention has been devoted to such matters as food hygiene, rodent control and refuse collection and disposal and my sincere thanks are due to Mr. V.N. Page, Public Health Inspector, for his willing assistance and co-operation at all times.

In conclusion I should like to express my gratitude to the Chairman and Members of the Health and Highways Committee for their continued support and encouragement.

I have the honour to be your obedient servant

J. WALKER
Medical Officer of Health

Physical Features of the Area

The Physical and geological features of the area, which have been described in previous reports, remain substantially the same.

Statistics of the Area

Area in acres	3,285
Population (Census 1931)	4,158
Population (Census 1951)	4,308
Population (Census 1961)	4,686
Registrar General's estimate of Home Population (Mid 1969)	6,127
Number of inhabited houses (Census 1931)	1,067
Number of dwellings occupied and vacant (Census 1951)	1,336
Number of dwellings occupied and vacant (Census 1961)	1,549
Number of dwellings occupied and vacant (Ratebook 1969)	2,103
Number of dwellings occupied (Ratebook 1969)	2,083
Rateable value 1969/70	£176,503
Sum represented by a penny rate 69/70	£707

Social Conditions and Amenities of the District

There have been no changes worthy of comment in the social conditions and amenities of the area.

Vital Statistics

Births

Live Births

	Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	60	49	109
Illegitimate	4	5	9
	64	54	118

Birth Rate per 1,000 population crude: 19.1

Stillbirths

	Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	3	1	4
Illegitimate	0	0	0
	3	1	4

Stillbirths rate per 1,000 total births: 33

Table of Vital Statistics
Live Births, Deaths and Stillbirths

	Live Births		Deaths (All Causes)		Stillbirths	
	No. Regis- tered	Rate per 1,000 Pop'n Crude	No. Regis- tered	Rate per 1,000 Pop'n Crude	No. Regis- tered	Rate per 1,000 Total Births
Year 1969	118	19.1	80	13.0	4	33.0
Year 1968	111	18.4	63	10.5	1	9.0
Year 1967	132	23.1	52	9.1	Nil	Nil
Year 1966	128	23.3	68	12.4	5	37.6
Year 1965	135	25.4	57	10.7	2	14.6
Year 1964	112	21.9	44	8.6	2	17.5
Average 5 years 1964 to 1968	123.6	22.4	56.8	10.2	2.0	15.7

The birth and death rates shown in the previous and subsequent tables are known as "crude" rates. The Registrar General issues a comparability factor based on age and distribution of population which should be used when comparing the vital statistics of one area with another. The adjusted rates for this area are therefore as follows, allowing for a birth comparability factor of 1.15 and 1.14 for deaths.

Adjusted Birth Rate - 22.0 per 1,000 population

Adjusted Death Rate - 14.8 per 1,000 population

Table of Vital Statistics
Maternal and Infant Mortality

	Maternal Mortality		Infant Mortality Total under 1 year	
	No. of Deaths Regis- tered	Rate per 1,000 Total Births	No. of Deaths Regis- tered	Rate per 1,000 live Births
Year 1969	Nil	Nil	2	17
Year 1968	Nil	Nil	1	9.0
Year 1967	Nil	Nil	1	8.0
Year 1966	Nil	Nil	3	23.4
Year 1965	1	7.30	4	29.6
Year 1964	Nil	Nil	1	8.9
Average 5 years 1964 to 1968	.2	1.10	2.0	15.6

Comparative Tables of Vital Statistics for
Longridge, Lancashire, England and Wales

	Per 1,000 of Population		Maternal Mortality	Infant Mortality
	Adj. Live Birth Rate	Adj. Death Rate	Per 1,000 Total live and Stillbirths	Per 1,000 Live Births
Longridge Average 5 years 1964 - 1968	24.58	11.98	1.46	15.78
1969	22.0	14.8	Nil	17.0
Lancashire 1969	17.2	13.4	0.17	19.3
England and Wales 1969 Crude	16.3	11.9	0.19	18.0

Neo-Natal Mortality Rate

Deaths of infants under 4 weeks of age 1
Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births 8

Early Neo-Natal Mortality Rate

Deaths of infants under 1 week of age 1
Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births 8

Perinatal Mortality Rate

Stillbirths and Deaths under 1 week
combined per 1,000 total births 41

For the last ten years detailed information on the deaths in very early childhood has been supplied by the Registrar General to show separate mortality rates for the early Neo-Natal state which cover the deaths of infants under one week of age and for the Perinatal Mortality rate which in addition to the early Neo-Natal deaths, include the figure for stillbirths.

Further Analysis of Infant Mortality

	Neo-Natal (Under 4 weeks)		Early Neo-Natal (Under 1 week)		Perinatal (Under 1 week & Stillbirths)	
	No. of deaths Registered	Rate per 1,000 Live Births	No. of Deaths Registered	Rate per 1,000 Live Births	No. Registered	Rate per 1,000 live births
Year 1969	1	8.0	1	8.0	5	4.1
Year 1968	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	1	9.0
Year 1967	1	8.0	1	8.0	1	8.0
Year 1966	2	15.6	1	7.8	6	45.1
Year 1965	4	22.2	3	22.2	5	36.5
Year 1964	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	2	17.5
Average 5 years 1964 - 1968	1.4	9.09	1	7.6	3.0	23.2

Causes of death at different periods of life during 1969.

Cause of Death	Sex	Total All ages	Under 4 weeks	4 weeks and under one year	1	5 - 25	35	45	55	65	75 and over
Malignant neoplasm - stomach	M F	1 2	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 1	1 -	- -	1 1
Malignant neoplasm - intestine	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
lung	M	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1
bronchus	M	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
breast	F	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Leukaemia	M	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Malignant neoplasms etc.	M	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Diabetes Mellitus	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Other diseases of nervous system etc.	F	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ischaemic heart disease	F	11	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	2	3
Other form of heart disease	M	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	4
Cerebrovascular disease	M	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4
Other diseases of circulatory system	M	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3
Influenza	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	3
Pneumonia	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Bronchitis and emphysema	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1
Other diseases of respiratory system	F	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1
Intestinal Obstruction and hernia	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Other diseases, Genito-Urinary system	F	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Birth Injury, Difficult labour, etc.	F	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Symptoms and ill defined conditions	F	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Motor Vehicle Accidents	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
All other accidents	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Suicide and Self-inflicted injuries	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL ALL CAUSES	M F	35 45	1	1	1	-	-	4 1	6 1	9 12	15 29

Analysis of Causes of Death

Diseases of the heart were the largest single cause of deaths and number 2 less than 1968.

Deaths from malignant diseases were 1 more than in the previous year. Vascular lesions of the nervous system numbered 4 more than in 1968.

Infant Mortality

There were two deaths of infants under one year, one more than the previous year. This gives an infant mortality rate of 17 per 1,000 live births as compared with 9.0 in the previous year. The infant mortality rate for England and Wales as a whole is 18.0.

The cause of the death of the infants under one is given below:-

Female	Under 1 year	Inhalation of vomit Infantile spasms
Female	Under 1 week	Respiratory distress Syndrome

TUBERCULOSIS

There were no new cases of Respiratory and Non-Respiratory Tuberculosis notified during the year.

There were no deaths attributable to Respiratory Tuberculosis.

The death rate per 1,000 of population from the disease is 0.00 for Respiratory and Non-Respiratory. The comparative figures for England and Wales are 0.022 and 0.015 respectively.

The number of persons on the register at the end of the year under review is shown below:

<u>Respiratory</u>		<u>Non-Respiratory</u>	
Male	Female	Male	Female
6	3	0	4
9		4	

Comparative Table of Tuberculosis Death Rates for Longridge

Lancashire, England and Wales

	Per 1,000 of estimated population		
	Death Rate from Respiratory Tuberculosis	Death Rate from Non-Respiratory Tuberculosis	Death Rate from all forms of Tuberculosis
Longridge Average 5 years 1964-1968	0.00	0.00	0.00
1968	0.00	0.00	0.00
1969	0.00	0.00	0.00
Lancashire 1969	0.02	0.01	0.032
England and Wales 1969	0.022	0.015	0.038

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA

Laboratory Service

Both the Public Health and Group Laboratories situated in Meadow Street, Preston, are under the directorship of Dr. L. Robertson.

Bacteriological examinations of routine samples of milk, ice cream and water were continued during the year together with the biological examination of milk for the presence of tubercle bacillus and brucella organisms, and also the examination of faecal specimens and suspected foods in cases of food poisoning and dysentery.

A total of 148 samples and specimens were submitted and examined during the year and reports subsequently issued on the results of the various tests.

Chemical analyses were usually carried out by the County Analyst.

Hospital Accommodation

Infectious Diseases: Are normally admitted to the Deepdale Isolation Hospital. One case was admitted to hospital in 1969.

General Diseases: Three hospitals are available for patients in this district.

- | | |
|---|------------------------|
| 1) Preston Royal Infirmary |) Administered by |
| 2) Sharoe Green Hospital, Preston |) the Preston & |
| 3) St. Joseph's Hospital, Mount Street, Preston |) Chorley Hospital |
| |) Management Committee |

Veneral Diseases: Clinics are held at Preston Royal Infirmary. Advice and treatment are free and confidential.

National Assistance Act, 1948

It has not been necessary to recommend the removal to suitable premises of persons in need of care and attention as envisaged by Section 47 of the above Act.

It was not necessary to exercise the provisions of the National Assistance (Amendment) Act, 1951.

This Act gives local authorities further powers to enable them to deal expediently with certain cases of persons in need of care and attention which they are not receiving from other people. Where the Medical Officer of Health and another registered medical practitioner certify that, in the case of a person to whom Section 47 (1) of the National Assistance Act, 1948 applies, it is necessary in their opinion that he should be removed without delay from the premises in which he is residing, an application for a removal order may be made immediately to the appropriate magistrates. Any order made under these provisions is valid for a period not exceeding three weeks.

COUNTY COUNCIL HEALTH SERVICE IN THE AREA

There are a variety of Health Services of the Lancashire County Council operated in the area and which are under the control of the No. 4 Divisional Health Committee, East Cliff County Offices, Fishergate, Preston, telephone Preston 54868.

Ambulance Service

The ambulance needs for Longridge are supplied by the service operated from Broughton House, Garstang Road, which deals with most of the area of Health Division No. 4 north of the Ribble, of which Longridge forms part. The ambulance vehicles are under radio control.

Home Nursing and Midwifery Service

A team of seven nurses serve the Longridge and district area. The duties of these nurses include care of patients in their own homes, and they arrange for the loan of nursing equipment in suitable cases. Expectant mothers who are confined at home are also attended by them.

Home Help Service

Home Helps are employed in Longridge and help a variety of cases including confinement, sickness, old age and infirmity and tuberculosis cases. Night helps are also employed where needed.

Child Welfare Centre

There is a weekly Child Welfare session held at the School Clinic, King Street, Longridge, every Tuesday afternoon. A doctor and Health Visitor attend and give advice on infant care and management. Baby foods are also sold at the centre.

School Medical Service

Medical and hygiene inspections are carried out at the School Clinic, King Street, Longridge. Clinic sessions are held for a variety of treatments including minor ailments, dental care and ophthalmic conditions. The County Council make special provisions for residential schooling for various categories of handicapped children such as the blind, partially sighted, deaf and dumb, epileptics, delicate and backward.

Convalescent Care

In suitable cases arrangements are made for the admission of patients to convalescent homes.

Welfare Service

Residential homes are provided to accommodate elderly and infirm persons who have no longer anyone to adequately care for them. Handicapped persons are also assisted. One such home - Fell View is situated in Longridge and accommodates 51 persons.

A free chiropody service is available for elderly people, registered for handicapped persons and expectant mothers.

PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The table below gives an analysis of notified cases:

Age Group	Scarlet Fever	Measles	Infective Jaundice	Dysentery
0 -		1		
1 -		2		
2 -		1		1
3 -				
4 -	1	1		
5 -	3		3	1
10 -	6	1		
15 -	2	1	1	
25 and over			7	
Total cases all ages	12	7	11	2
Total deaths	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Total cases removed to Hospital	Nil	Nil		

The total notifications is 32 cases of infectious diseases as compared with 48 cases in 1968.

The decrease in infectious disease notifications was mainly due to there being 3 less scarlet fever, 1 less measles and 11 less infective jaundice than in the previous year.

The greatest number of cases in a single disease is scarlet fever there being 12 as against 15 reported last year.

The two cases of dysentery reported were confined to two families and were not connected, one of which was at a childrens foster home. Specimens from all contacts and members of the family were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory for examination, all three specimens from each contact being found to be negative.

Investigations were carried out in a school having a number of absentees due to sickness and diarrhoea, but no organisms were isolated which could cause the outbreak.

SCHOOLS

There are seven schools in the Longridge district providing primary and secondary education. Below is shown the sanitary conditions prevailing at these schools, at the end of the year. The new County Primary School was opened during the year, the old one in Chapel Street being closed.

No. of schools with fresh water closets	7
No. of schools with drainage to public sewers	6
No. of schools with drainage to private treatment works	1
No. of schools with dustbins	7
No. of schools with water supply from public mains	7
No. of schools with satisfactory drinking facilities	7
No. of schools with satisfactory washing facilities	7
No. of schools with satisfactory yard surfaces	7

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

The table below contains the information referred to by the Ministry of Health in the Circular 1/69 issued on the 1st January, 1969.

Type of food premises in trade	Total No. of Premises	No. of Premises fitted to comply with reg. 16	No. of Premises to which reg. 19 applies	No. of Premises fitted to comply with reg. 19
Grocer	13	13	13	13
Greengrocer	5	5	5	5
Licensed premises	11	11	11	11
Off-licensed premises	1	1	1	1
Fish and Chips	3	3	3	3
Confectioners	5	5	5	5
Butchers	5	5	5	5
Cafes	3	3	3	3
Sweets	7	7	Nil	Nil
Poultry Establishments	2	2	2	2
Canteens	4	4	4	4

BRUCELLOSIS

Raw milk infected with brucella organisms can give rise to undulant fever in man. Efficient pasteurisation of infected milk renders it safe.

Whilst the introduction by the Ministry of the free vaccination of calves some years ago was undoubtedly a move in the right direction; it was considered by many that more drastic measures would be required if the disease was to be eradicated within a reasonable time. In 1966 the Ministry introduced a scheme to eradicate brucellosis over a period of years. The first essential is to build-up a register of brucella-free herds on a voluntary basis to provide a reservoir of disease-free replacements. The second stage, which can only be introduced when the voluntary response is large enough, will consist of a plan of eradication, area by area, in which all animals reacting to diagnostic tests will be slaughtered, with payment of compensation.

The table below shows that 67 samples of raw milk were submitted for examination for brucellosis, one failed the Ring Test, but all were satisfactory with regards to the biological tests, and culture test.

REPORT ON MILK SAMPLES

The results of the samples of milk submitted for bacteriological examinations and biological tests are shown below:-

RESULTS

Result	Positive	Negative	No Result
Tuberculosis	Nil	8	Nil
Brucellosis - Ring Test	1	66	Nil
Culture Test	Nil	6	Nil
Biological Test	Nil	6	Nil

Statutory Tests

No. of samples submitted 12

Results	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Void Samples
Raw Milk:			
Methylene Blue Test	8	Nil	Nil
Heat Treated Milk:			
Methylene Blue Test	2	Nil	Nil
Phosphatase Test	2	Nil	Nil

Doctor Wade, the County Medical Officer of Health, supplied the following information of the results of food and drugs samples taken in Longridge during 1969.

A total of 23 samples was obtained comprising 13 milks (two of which were Channel Islands Milk) and 10 others as follows:-

1 Chocolate Strands	1 Meat Pie
1 Chicken & ham Paste	2 Ice Cream
1 Pain Relief Tablets	2 Ice Lollies
1 Stomach Tablets	1 Gin

I give below details of those samples on which the County Analyst gave adverse reports:-

<u>Sample</u>	<u>Result of Analysis</u>	<u>Action Taken</u>
Stomach Tablets	11 of the tablets were broken and appeared to be old stock.	Remainder of stock examined.
Informal milk	Contained a particle of black plastic of the nature of PVC weighing 0.2 milligram.	Complainant informed.
Meat Pie	Contained a splash of soft solder (comprising approx. 2 parts lead to 1 part tin) roughly triangular in shape (measuring 11 millimetres x 10 millimetres x 1.1 millimetres thick) and weighing 0.198 gramme.	Manufacturer cautioned.

M E A T

There is one licensed slaughterhouse in the district which supplies the requirements for two of the five shops serving the area.

The slaughterhouse is structurally sound and suitable for the needs of the user and complies with the Slaughterhouse Regulations.

There is a good class of animal killed and it was not found necessary to condemn a whole animal, no evidence of tuberculosis was found during the year.

One hundred and fiftyone cattle, five hundred and fiftysix sheep and twentyfour pigs were slaughtered and inspected during the period, of these 48 cattle and 43 sheep had some part or organ condemned. No case of cysticercosis was found, therefore it was not necessary to carryout refrigeration treatment to any carcase.

FOOD HYGIENE

Routine visits are showing that the standard of cleanliness in the food shops and food preparation premises is improving. There is still the problem associated with maintaining a satisfactory standard by the fact that a number of the smaller shops are converted houses and are not properly constructed or designed for the purpose they are being used for.

Help and advice has been given where alterations and improvements have been carried out, and has resulted in a much improved shop for the sale of food.

There are a number of mobile shops operating from this area, and the equipment and provision for the supply of hot water has improved.

CLEAN AIR

Only in a minor number of cases has informal action had to be taken, with regard to industrial smoke, most boiler plants have been brought up to date and use oil burning equipment.

There has been no action taken regarding the control of domestic smoke, the position with regard to suitable authorised fuel means that no further areas can be agreed to at the present time.

WATER SUPPLY

The water supply to the Longridge area is the responsibility of the Preston and District Water Board and I am grateful to Mr. J.F. Bailey, the Water Engineer and Manager, for supplying the statistics relating to the water supplied to Longridge. The supply continues to be an upland water source collected from Longridge Fell, water being piped from the Dilworth Reservoir situated above the township. The quality has been good and no complaints of tainting have been received. No restrictions were put on the use of water. The supply throughout the year being plentiful.

Chemical and bacteriological tests have as in the past been carried out at the laboratory in Chapel Brow, Longridge where weekly tests and examinations are undertaken as a routine measure throughout the year.

In the case of the Longridge water supply, 16 bacteriological samples of treated water from taps on consumer's premises were taken and 7 samples from intakes and reservoirs. All the treated water samples proved satisfactory. One chemical analysis was carried out and was satisfactory.

The following is a chemical analysis of a sample of water taken in the Longridge district.

	<u>Parts per million</u>
Total solid residue (Dried at 180°C.)	68.0
Oxygen required to oxydise (in 15 mins.	0.24
(in 3 hours	0.42
Ammonia - Free and Saline	0.038
Ammonia - Albuminoid	0.07
Nitrogen as Nitrates	0.30
Nitrogen as Nitrates	Nil
Chlorides	12.0
Temporary Hardness	Nil
Permanent Hardness	38.0
Total Hardness	38.0
pH Value	7.5

Physical Properties Colour 6 Hazen

The following is a bacteriological examination taken from a Longridge tap.

Remarks: pH 7.1, colour 6 hazen, Chlorine residual 0.06 p.p.m.

Organisms growing on Yeastrel Agar, per 1 m.l. of water

Cultivated for 3 days at 20° - 22°C	0
Cultivated for 2 days at 37°C	1

Coli-Aerogenes Bacteria

Found in 0 m.l.
Not found in 100 m.l.

McCrary - No. per 100 m.l. 0
Sub-cultured to 44°C: Positive faecal B. Coli 0
Organisms of the I.A.C. 0

REPORT: The results are satisfactory.

Supply to Houses

There were 94 premises newly connected during the year, all being built for private ownership.

At the end of the year the number of dwelling houses connected to the public mains was 2168 serving an estimated population of 6,113. There are no houses in the district served by means of a standpipe.

General

The water has no liability to plumbo-solvency and the analysis shows that no contamination occurred during the year. The fluoride content of the mains supply is 0.06 per million.

Sanitary Accommodation

The following comparative table show the type of accommodation existing in dwelling houses.

Year	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
Freshwater closets	1756	1829	1878	1947	2041	2215	2285	2380	2490
Waste water closets	87	81	79	50	36	35	34	26	22
Pail closets	65	58	55	53	33	30	27	26	22
Privy	16	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	10
Baths	1080	1154	1206	1269	1337	1453	1550	1639	1743

Private Street Works

There were no Private Street Works carried out in the District during the year. A number of new streets were constructed on the four areas of private development.

HOUSING

The following table shows the number of new houses completed during the year.

	<u>Houses</u>	<u>Flats</u>
By the Local Authority	None	None
By other Local Authorities	None	None
Other bodies or persons	89	5

1. Inspections of dwelling houses during the year:-

(1) a Total no. of dwelling houses inspected formally or informally for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	80
b No. of inspections, formal or informal, made for the purpose.	142
(2) Dwelling houses unfit for human habitation and not capable at reasonable expense of being rendered fit.	8
(3) No. of dwelling houses found during the year to be not in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation but capable of being rendered fit.	16

2. Houses Demolished:-

In Clearance Areas:- (Housing Act, 1957 and Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954):

	<u>Houses Demolished</u>	<u>Displaced during year</u>	
		<u>Persons</u>	<u>Families</u>
1 Houses unfit for human habitation	Nil	Nil	Nil
2 Houses included by reason of bad arrangement etc.	Nil	Nil	Nil
3 Houses on land acquired under section 43 (2) Housing Act, 1957	Nil	Nil	Nil
Not in Clearance Area:-			
4 As a result of formal or informal procedure under Section 17(1) Housing Act, 1957	Nil	Nil	Nil

3. Unfit Houses Closed:-

1 Under Sections 16 (4) 17(1) and 35(1) Housing Act, 1957	Nil	Nil	Nil
2 Under Sections 17(3) and 26 Housing Act, 1957	Nil	Nil	Nil
3 Parts of building closed under Section 18, Housing Act, 1957	Nil	Nil	Nil

4. 4 Unfit houses made fit and houses in which defects were remedied:-

	<u>By Owner</u>	<u>By Local Authority</u>
1. After informal action by Local Authority	25	0
2. After formal notice under a Public Health Act	Nil	Nil
3. Under Section 24 Housing Act, 1957	Nil	Nil

5. Unfit houses in temporary use (Housing Act, 1957):-

	<u>Number of Houses</u>	<u>Number of separate dwellings contained in column (1)</u>
	(1)	(2)
Position at end of year:		
(1) Retained for temporary accommodation:-		
a. Under Section 48	0	0
b. Under Section 17(2)	3	3
c. Under Section 46	0	0
(2) Licensed for temporary Occupation under Sections 34 or 53	0	0

6. Purchase of Houses by Agreement:-

	<u>Number of Houses</u>	<u>Number of occupants of houses in col. 1</u>
	(1)	(2)
Houses in Clearance Areas other than those included in confirmed Clearance Orders or Compulsory Purchase Orders, purchased during the year.	Nil	Nil

Improvement Grants, Etc.

Housing (Financial Provisions) Act, 1958
and Housing Act 1969 - Improvements

	<u>Private bodies or individuals No. of dwellings Houses or other buildings.</u>	<u>Local Authority No. of dwellings houses or other buildings.</u>
a. Submitted by Private individuals to local authority	3	-
b. Approved by local authority	3	-
c. Submitted by local authority to Ministry	-	-
d. Finally approved by Ministry	-	-
e. Work completed	-	-
f. Additional separate dwellings included in e above	-	-

House purchase and Housing Act, 1959 and Housing Act, 1961, 1964 and 1969
Standard Grants:-

Action during year:

	<u>No. of dwelling houses or other buildings affected</u>
a. Applications submitted to local authority for improvement to full standard	30
b. Applications approved by local authority for improvement to reduced standard	Nil
c. Total applications approved by local authority	22
d. Work completed	19

RENT ACT, 1957

It was not found necessary to invoke statutory action under this Act. No Certificates of Disrepair were granted during the year.

The following tables show the administration of the Factories Act, 1961, within the district.

Type of Factory	No. on Register	Inspections	Number of Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
Non-Mechanical	2	3	Nil	Nil
Mechanical	29	52	2	Nil
Building Sites	9	15	1	Nil
Total	40	70	5	Nil

	Defects		Cases referred		No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	To H.M. Insp.	By H.M. Insp.	
Want of cleanliness	5	5	Nil	Nil	Nil
Overcrowding	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Unreasonable Temperature	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Inadequate Ventilation	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Ineffective drainage of floors	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Sanitary conveniences					
a. Insufficient	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
b. Unsuitable or defective	4	3	Nil	Nil	Nil
c. Not separate sexes	Nil	1	Nil	Nil	Nil
Total	9	9	Nil	Nil	Nil

Part VIII of the Act, - Outwork

Nature of Work	Section 133			Section 134		
	No. out workers in Aug. list regd. by section 133(1)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Coun	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists	No. of instances of work in unwholo some premises	Notices served	Prosecutions
(1)	(c) (2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Gold Thread Embroidery	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

Health Department,
Berry Lane,
Longridge.
PR3 3LA.

The Public Health Inspector's Report
for the year ended December, 1969

Mr. Chairman, Mrs. Riding and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in submitting my twenty-second Annual Report, covering the environmental health of the district of Longridge, showing the details of some of the aspects covered by the health department.

The increasing population and erection of more houses in the district is increasing the work required to be done. It is pleasing to see that owners of stone built houses are having the fronts of their houses cleaned, following the action of the Council in also treating the Council Offices. The removal of the dirt and grime of many years of smoke pollution has had a pleasant effect on the face of Longridge.

It was not necessary to take formal action to secure the abatement of any nuisances, where complaints have occurred informal action and co-operation by the persons concerned has proved successful in every case.

The number of improvement grants approved and carried out has increased and more people are taking advantage of the increased money allowed to improve their homes.

Much of the work of the department is routine and repetative, though improvements have been found and there has been a general lifting of standards.

DETAILS OF INSPECTIONS
DURING THE YEAR

Bakchouses, butchers' and green-grocers' shops	120
Drainage	46
Factories	64
Food inspections	164
Farms, dairies and milkshops	58
Inspections under the Housing Acts	28
Infectious diseases	73
Inspections under the Public Health Act	137
Licensed premises	24
Refuse collection and disposal	169
Rodent control	157
Schools	23
Shops	136
Slaughterhouses	53
Smoke observations	9
Miscellaneous	<u>421</u>
	<u>1,782</u>

HOUSING

There were 94 new dwellings constructed during the year 21 more than last year.

The erection of 27 houses and flats was commenced in the latter part of the year and will be completed during 1970.

The present rate of building by private enterprise remains at about 75 to 100 new houses and bungalows.

The Council own 290 houses and will be augmented by the 27 dwellings commenced during the year.

There are 20 houses awaiting action for closing and demolition.

During routine inspections 16 houses were found not to be in all respects fit but capable of being rendered fit. Twentyfive houses were made fit by informal action and agreement with the owners.

Thirty applications were submitted and 22 approved for a full standard grant under the House Purchase and Housing Act, 1959 and Housing Acts, 1961 and 1964. Work was completed in the case of 19 of the applications.

No applications were received for a certificate of disrepair under the Rent Act, 1957.

RODENT CONTROL

The work of Rodent Control continues to be carried out by one trained part-time operator.

There were no major infestations of rats or mice found during the year though the figures shown below are an increase on the previous year.

Domestic premises continue to be treated free, all premises reported to be infested are investigated and if required are treated together with adjoining properties if necessary.

It was not found necessary to carry out any sewer treatments during the year, the annual test bait revealed no takes at the manholes tested.

Commercial premises and farms are treated when requested by the owners and charges are made on a time and material basis. No contracts are entered into.

The table below shows the work carried out for the past twelve months ended 31st December, 1969.

	<u>Type of Property</u>	
	<u>Non-Agricultural</u>	<u>Agricultural</u>
(a) No. of properties in district	2,094	58
(b) Total number of properties (including nearby premises) inspected following notification	182	20
(c) No. of (b) infested by - rats	46	4
mice	31	2
(d) Total number of properties inspected for rats and/or mice for reasons other than notification	210	35
(e) No. of (d) infested by - rats	20	2
mice	16	2

DRAINAGE

During the year four conversions of waste water closets were carried out and four pail closets were converted to wash down water closets, this action being the result of owners taking advantage of the provisions of the standard grants.

There are now 22 waste water closets requiring conversion, 22 pail closets are emptied each week, this number will be further reduced by applications for grants to carry out improvements to their properties.

There are 41 premises not on the water carriage system in the district.

INSPECTION OF MEAT AND OTHER FOODS

There is one licensed slaughterhouse in the district providing the meat requirements of two butchers shops.

A hundred per cent inspection of animals is carried out, the number of animals dealt with during the year being 727, cows sheep and pigs, the details of the condemnations are tabulated below.

All the animals killed were young and of first class quality, no serious conditions of disease was found.

In no animal was Cysticercosis found to be present. The weight of meat condemned amounted to 750 lbs and was disposed of to a factory which carries out steam sterilisation before resale.

There are two poultry processing plants operating in the district with a through put of approximately 42,000 birds during the year.

Inspections have been carried out, though it is not possible to make a daily inspection during slaughtering.

The weight of poultry found to be unfit for human consumption amounts to 3,000 lbs per year.

	Cattle excluding cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number Killed	16	135	Nil	556	20
Number Inspected	16	135	Nil	556	20
ALL DISEASES EXCEPT TUBERCULOSIS AND CYSTICERCOSIS					
Whole carcase condemned	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Carcase of which some part of organ was condemned	4	56	Nil	104	Nil
Percentage of the number inspected affected with diseases other than tuberculosis and cysticercosis	25%	41.5	Nil	18.7	Nil

	Cattle exclud- ing Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
<u>TUBERCULOSIS ONLY</u>					
Whole carcase condemned	None	None	None	None	None
Carcase of which some part or organ was condemned	None	None	None	None	None
Percentage of number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	None	None	None	None	None
<u>CYSTICERCCSIS</u>					
Carcase of which some part or organ was condemned	None	None	None	None	None
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	None	None	None	None	None
Generalised and totally condemned	None	None	None	None	None

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955

The number of food premises, by type, registered under Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, the Lancashire County Council Acts or other local Acts are shown below:-

Type of business	No. registered at 31.12.69	No. of inspections of registered premises during the year
Butchers	5	48
Hawkers	1	4
Ice Cream	21	15

The number of food premises, by type of business, in district at end of year are shown below:-

Grocers	13	Fried Fish Shops	3
Greengrocers	5	Sweets, Minerals and Ice-cream	21
Meat Shops	5	Catering Establishments	18
Bakers and Confectioners	5	Others	0

Liquid Egg (Pasteurisation Regulations 1963

1. Number of egg pasteurisation plants in district at end of year Nil
2. Number of samples of liquid egg submitted to Amylase test and their results Nil

PUBLIC CLEANSING
House and Trade Refuse Collection and Disposal

The collection and disposal of refuse was maintained satisfactorily during the year without serious breakdown. Absenteeism due to sickness caused some dislocation, but co-operation by the staff overcame this trouble, though the very wet weather during the year was a problem.

The weekly collection of refuse and salvage was maintained throughout the year, bank holiday periods being catered for by working overtime in the evenings and at weekends.

The staff consists of:-
1 driver/loader
3 loaders
1 tip attendant
1 part-time rodent operator/
handyman
1 spare loader/paper bailer

The refuse vehicle is a diesel engined 25 cubic yard capacity rear loader with fore and aft tipper and packer plate.

Pail closets are collected by means of a special trailer hitched to a land-rover. There has been a reduction of the number of pails collected due to improvements carried out under the Housing Acts.

Refuse disposal is by means of controlled tipping at the Railway Quarry, one full-time tip man being employed to maintain the tip in a satisfactory manner.

Mechanical aid is provided by the use of a $\frac{7}{8}$ cubic yard Weatherill tractor which is a four wheeled drive machine with a lifting power of 33,000 lbs and is useful for excavating materials for the tip.

The tip continues to handle the domestic and trade refuse from Fulwood U.D.C. making a total weight of domestic refuse of approximately 130 tons per week.

It is expected that the present tip will be filled next year, the acquisition of a new tip is being arranged and a lease on an existing old quarry is being prepared for acceptance.

Fly breeding was kept to a reasonable proportion by daily covering and the use of liquid and powder insecticides.

SALVAGE

The weight of waste paper collected is about the same as last year and amounts to 35.6 cwts. per 1,000 population per month.

The expected improvement in paper collection has not been maintained, a better result is hoped for next year.

The gross receipts on the sale of paper salvage being £1266 as against £1176 in 1968.

There has been an increase in the price paid for waste paper during the year.

All paper salvage is sent to the Thames Board Mills at Warrington.

Weight of Salvage Collected and Sold

	1968/69				1969/70			
	Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.	Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Mixed Paper	81	10	0	0	63	1	0	0
Newspaper	7	0	0	0	22	14	0	0
Fibreboard	39	17	1	0	35	1	0	0
Ferrous Metal	6	6	3	16	4	6	2	8
Non-Ferrous Metal		3	0	17		1	0	27
Textiles	3	0	2	24	2	15	3	23
	137	18	0	1	127	19	3	2

Value of Salvage Sold

	1968/69			1969/70		
	£	s	d	£	s	d
Mixed Paper	686	15	3	597	17	3
Newspaper	70	0	0	259	1	6
Fibreboard	419	18	6	409	9	6
Ferrous Metal	33	4	3	28	9	9
Non-Ferrous Metal	29	18	6	14	11	1
Textiles	50	9	9	28	9	9
	1290	6	3	1337	18	10

The Table below gives the Yield of Waste
Paper per 1,000 of population for the past ten years
weight per 1,000 population per month

<u>Year</u>	<u>Cwts</u>
1960	38.0
1961	39.0
1962	36.0
1963	35.3
1964	36.2
1965	39.5
1966	37.8
1967	33.0
1968	35.7
1969	35.6

The following is a summary of the collection and disposal of refuse and salvage during the financial year ended 31st March, 1970, with the comparative figures for the two preceeding financial years.

Estimated Weight of Refuse and Salvage Collected

	1967/68			1968/69			1969/70		
	Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.
House and Trade Refuse	1013	0	0	1040	0	0	1144	0	0
Salvage	115	18	2	138	0	0	128	0	0
	1128	18	2	1178	0	0	1272	0	0

Cost of Collection and Disposal

	1967/68	1968/69	1969/70
	£	£	£
Refuse Collection	3,518	3,725	3,589
Motor Transport	1,756	2,045	2,045
Longridge contribution to tip maintenance	458	600	545
Salvage - baling and bonuses	1,106	1,013	1,013
	6,838	7,383	7,192
Less income:- Salvage sales	1,076	1,290	1,337
	5,762	6,093	5,855

Gross Income from Salvage for the past Ten Years

Year	Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.	£	s	d
1960	112	13	2	9	928	0	8
1961	120	16	3	24	1,143	4	3
1962	112	14	2	4	975	2	0
1963	113	3	2	7	994	0	1
1964	120	1	2	20	1,059	9	0
1965	135	0	3	1	1,243	17	7
1966	133	16	2	4	1,239	11	8
1967	115	18	2	13	1,076	7	6
1968	138	0	0	0	1,290	6	3
1969	128	0	0	0	1,337	18	10
	1,230	6	0	26	11,287	17	10

CONCLUSION

May I express my thanks and appreciation to the members of the Council for their continued interest and support.

I would also like to thank my fellow officers and staff for their help and co-operation, and to once again thank Dr. Walker for his guidance and willing support at all times.

I am, Mrs. Riding and Gentlemen,

Yours obediently,

V.N. PAGE
Public Health Inspector

